

The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

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&c., &c., &c.

GENERAL BUTLER.

Reported Explosion on the Dutch Gap Canal.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Parties who arrived here this morning by the mail boat from City Point report that the Dutch Gap Canal explosion took place on Sunday afternoon. The earth was blown out and up to a great height, but it descended into the canal again, blocking up communication.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Washington, Jan. 3.—On Sunday afternoon the bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal was blown out in part; but the mass of disturbed earth fell back into the water. The explosion thus failing of its object, dredging will therefore become necessary should the projector persevere in continuing the work. The sound produced was low and rumbling; but accounts differ as to the large amount of powder used on the occasion.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Information from the Army of the Potomac to the evening of Saturday is as follows:

About daylight this morning, our pickets on that portion of the front line between Forts Howard and Wadsworth, now occupied by the 1st and 8th Brigades of the 1st Corps, were surprised by about 300 rebels, who charged upon them without any previous warning, and drove them back within the entrenchments, killing 2, wounding 5, and capturing 35. The rebels then gathered the blankets, knapsacks, etc., which our men left at the picket posts, and retired to their own lines. The attack was so entirely unexpected, and the affair so quickly over, that the officers of our picket-guard had not time to even give orders to the men with a view to resistance, until they had fallen back upon the entrenchments. The assault was of a most furious character, the enemy charging with yell and firing rapidly as they advanced, very naturally inducing the belief that it was an attack in force. The scattering fire maintained by our pickets during their retreat was ineffective, and the enemy did not remain long enough for those behind the entrenchments to be aroused.

From New Orleans.

Capture of a Blockade Runner—Successful Expedition to Alabama—Destruction of Rebel Supplies, Railroads, Depots, etc.

Cairo, Jan. 1, 1865.—The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans 16th, has arrived here. She has one hundred and thirty-seven bales of cotton for Cincinnati.

An English schooner, a blockade runner, with fifty bales of cotton, had arrived at New Orleans. She cleared from a Galveston and was captured by the gunboat Piriea Royal.

On the 13th of December, a force of about 5,000 men, comprising detachments from the 2d Maine cavalry, the 1st Alabama cavalry, the 14th New York cavalry, three regiments of colored infantry, and two pieces of artillery, under command of Col. G. D. Robinson, of the colored infantry, left for a raid into Alabama, to sever communications by telegraph and railroad at Pollard's, and destroy such property and stores as might be found there. On reaching Pollard's, on the 16th, the place was found evacuated. The railroad depot, a train of eight cars, mostly filled with grain, a railroad storehouse filled with grain and government property, quartermaster's and commissary storehouses filled with stores, an ordnance building with 2,000 stand of arms, and the trestle-works and a number of miles of the railroad were destroyed by our troops. This being accomplished, the expedition set out to return, but were met at Little Euclid by the enemy, under Colonel Armistead, who opposed their crossing a bridge. The colored infantry made a successful charge, led by Colonel Robinson, who fell shot through the thigh, when half way across the bridge. After Colonel Robinson was wounded, the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Spurling, of the Second Maine. A second attack was made by the enemy, which was repulsed, and the rebels scattered through the woods with heavy loss, including Colonel Armistead killed. Seven rebel flags were captured. The expedition was not again molested. Our total loss during the expedition was 75 killed, wounded and missing.

Brazil and the Florida Affair.

Washington, Jan. 3.—A paragraph has been copied into many newspapers, within the past three days, that the Brazilian representative near this Government has accepted Secretary Seward's letter in relation to the seizure of the Florida as a man-of-war. This is not true for the reason that

the Charge d' Affaires was not authorized to so determine. The letter of the Secretary has, however, been transmitted to the Government of Brazil, and in due time an answer will be forwarded through the proper channels, which, it is not doubted, will be of a responsive friendly character. The Brazilian Charge d' Affaires accompanied the other foreign representatives to pay their respects to the President yesterday, and afterwards called upon the Secretary of State, at his residence.

Burning of the Boston Traveller Office.
Boston, Jan. 2.—The Boston Traveller Building, corner of State and Congress streets, was nearly burned out this morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock. The loss included the Daily Evening Traveller Office.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The fire in the Traveller Building was the work of an incendiary. The composing and editorial rooms were burned out. Their press, being in the basement, was not much damaged. Messrs. Willard & Sons, chronometer makers, on the first floor, had their property secured in safety, and thus escaped serious loss. The other portions of the building were mainly occupied by offices. The fire was chiefly confined to the upper stories. The Traveller Office is fully insured, and the suspension of its regular publication will be only temporary.

The New State Government.

Inauguration Ceremonies.

Albany, Jan. 2, 1865.—At noon to-day Governor Fenton, accompanied by his staff, proceeded to the Capitol, under escort of the Zouave Cadets. They were received in the Executive Chamber by Governor Seymour and staff, and thence proceeded to the Assembly Chamber, where Governor Seymour spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: The office of Governor of New York has always been one of labor and care. To set upon every law touching the varied interests of four millions of people; to see that those laws are faithfully carried out; to take care that the rights of the people are upheld; to listen each year to a thousand pleas for pardon, which are urged at all times and in all places where a hearing can be gained; for the sacred rights of misery and of suffering cannot be restrained by rules or methods—has ever made the position one of anxiety and toil. The present has added to these duties until the position of Chief Magistrate of this State calls for a man of a masterly quality of body, of a sound mind. Within the past four years New York has sent nearly 40,000 men to the armies and navies of the country. More than thirty thousand military commissions have been given out by the Executive Department during the same period. I therefore ask for my successor a liberal support. In the position which he is to hold for the next two years. This is due as a matter of justice, of wise economy and of generous patriotism. Whatever may be the course of the war, his labors will grow greater. In their nature they are accumulative. Each year adds to the use and the value of the records of the office, as they prove claims for pensions and bounties, show the quotas due from the different towns and counties under the calls for men, and tell in the end the people of the progress of the claims of this State upon the General Government for vast sums of money. I should be untrue to the position which I have held, and unjust to him who now takes that place, if I did not urge upon our people and our Legislature the duty of strengthening his hands by liberal appropriations, which will not only give him a sufficient number of assistants, but which will also enable him to call to his support, by liberal compensation, men of ability and of experience in public affairs. I know the policy is demanded by enlightened economy and justice.

Gov. Seymour then addressed Gov. Fenton: To you, Sir, who now enter upon the duties of Chief Magistrate of this great State, I tender my sincere wishes for your successful administration. You and I, look upon public affairs from different stand points, and we have held conflicting views, and have reached different conclusions with regard to the methods by which our country can best be saved from the peril which overhangs it—but none the less Sir, have you my best wishes for your personal welfare and success in all the affairs of public and private life. In these days, when we are called upon to confront problems so great, so vital, and so far reaching in their effects, he who does not speak out his earnest convictions lacks manhood; but he who cannot treat with respect and forbearance the convictions of others, lacks sense and patriotism. It is a source of pleasure to me that during the sharp political conflicts of the day, and the fiercest antagonisms of our positions, our relations have been those of friendly courtesy. In the performance of your great and varied duties, you will encounter much that is painful and many misapprehensions with regard to your conduct and your motives; but I do not doubt, Sir, that at the end of your official term, although far from having gone before you have done your duty, and that you will be animated with the consciousness of having served your State with zeal, fidelity and integrity. The great duties and questions of the day will lift you above passing passions and prejudices, and you will be governed by the important objects of upholding the honor of New York and saving the Union of our States. The spot upon which we stand inspires us with patriotic pride, for in this ancient city was held the first Congress of the United States from the several Colonies at which, by Franklin and others, was drawn up a plan for Colonial Union against foreign hostility and savage warfare. Acting upon the motto of the Hollanders, who planted the first settlement upon the banks of the Hudson, that "Unity makes might," these delegates took here the first steps, which ended in making these entangled and divided settlements a great confederated power. The capital of New York is the birthplace of our Union, and to-day New York is the chief support of that Union, and whose vital principles were here first set forth, and beyond all other States, upholds by its armies and its treasures, the power of its National Government which was inaugurated in its great emporium. There is no stain upon its history. From the time when, at this point and the mouth of the Hudson, colonies were planted by the Netherlands, who understood better than other people of that day the principles of civil and religious liberty, New York has ever been foremost in giving a generous welcome to all nationalities and creeds, in its bold enterprise, its wise and comprehensive system of public education, its generous charities for the relief of all forms of suffering, its great works of internal improvements, which have built up not only its own but the national prosperity. By virtue of its wise and generous policy, it has outstripped all other States, and now stands first in the Union, in wealth, in population, and in power. In your keeping are now placed its honor, its interests and its rights. I shall not try to forecast the future. The events of the past four years have rekindled that pride of opinion which attempts to force its way upon the world with the wisdom of a power higher than that of man. But the duty of striving earnestly and hopefully to serve our country remains with us. In the future, as in the past, we may be led to follow different paths, but may Almighty God grant that before the end of your term of office we may rejoice in common over a Union restored, over a return of peace and fraternal relationship throughout our land, and a renewal of that happiness and prosperity which heretofore marked us among the nations of the earth.

GOV. FENTON'S ADDRESS.

GOV. SEYMOUR.—In taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Con-

stitution of the State of New York, I am deeply conscious of the sacred obligation imposed, and I accept the executive trust with a lively sense of the high honor conferred. I am aware, Sir, that it is an honor not unminged with grave responsibility. Your testimony to the delicate, difficult and arduous duties of the station, as well as my own observation, admonish me to invoke the best wishes of all good men, to hope for their counsel and co-operation, and to seek for strength and courage in the discharge of those duties from the fountain of Divine wisdom. I shall steadily strive to advance the material interests of our great State, to promote the welfare and honor of the people, and I will also to the extent of my Executive authority and influence, faithfully maintain the national freedom and unity, and perpetuate the liberties of the people. The progress of our arms, the determined patriotism of the people, their fidelity to the principles of free institutions, and their calm and heroic resolve to defend, at whatever cost, the inheritance left us by the fathers, is cause for heartfelt congratulation, and gives assurance that the unquestioned supremacy of the government will soon be established over every portion of the Republic. I join you, Governor, in expressions of fortitude in political matters, and I thank you for assurance of friendly consideration and good wishes in coming to the ancient and renowned city of Albany, the capital of our noble Commonwealth, to enter upon the duties of the position that the people have called me to occupy.

Subsequently, Governor Fenton returned to the Executive Chamber, and received the congratulations of crowds of citizens.

Organization of the Legislature.

SENATE.

Albany, Jan. 3.—The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., by Lieutenant-Governor Alvord, who addressed the Senators as follows:

Senators:—Taking the chair as your President, I follow usage in asking your attention for a brief moment. Our own State claims our time and our best efforts in legislation for her local interests; but she also demands of us that we fail not to bring her great untold strength to the aid of the Government of our country in this terrible crisis of her history. While all have claimed to desire the perpetuation of our threatened Union, differences of opinion as to the policy of the Government have heretofore weakened our efforts; but now the people, as signified through their recent action, have determined that armed rebellion must submit without concession or compromise, to outraged nationality. We have to endure a little longer. The over-riding hand of Divine Providence is writing daily by the triumphant progress of the armies of freedom and the Union, the history of the rapid decline and ultimate sure extinction of the hopes and the power of traitors. Let us work, therefore, harmoniously together to restore and re-establish on a sure foundation the government of our fathers, showing that we are a people who claim to be one with our brethren of the loyal States, yet as a State we permit none to take from us in the great contest for freedom and humanity, our proud title of "Excelsior." You are too well aware of the necessity of a strict adherence to the rules adopted for the guidance of your deliberations, to make it important for me to ask of you a ready obedience to their requirements, and I trust that I may admire the government of your body in a spirit of courtesy, kindness and impartiality, coupled, if necessary with firmness.

Rolls were noticed to authorize the Manufacturers' Bank of Williamsburgh to change its name and to make the terms of office of Justices of the District Courts in New York to expire at the same time.

Also to incorporate the Union League Club of New York. To fix the compensation of members of the New York Common Council. To forbid the payment of local bounties. To amend the Soldiers' Relief Law. To authorize the construction of a Ship Canal from Cayuga Lake to Lake Ontario. To provide for the appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers in the City of New York.

Mr. Havens moved a resolution requesting Congress to submit to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution prohibiting slavery in the United States forever. Laid on the table.

Mr. Andrews moved resolutions expressing the thanks of the State of New York to Lieutenant-General Grant, Admiral Farragut, General Sherman, General Sheridan, General Thomas, and Commodore Winslow, for their brilliant and successful services in the cause of their country. Laid on the table.

The Governor's message was then read, and four thousand copies were ordered to be printed. (The message is printed elsewhere in this Sun to-day.)

Mr. Folger presented a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of awarding the seat of the Ninth District, now held by A. C. Niven, to A. S. Low, contested at the last session.

Mr. Hall submitted a report in the same tenor. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

At 11 A. M., Mr. Joseph B. Cushman, Clerk of the last House, called the Assembly to order. The oath of office was administered to members by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State. The House then proceeded to elect a speaker, with the following result:

George C. Haskins.....75
Abram R. Weaver.....49

Mr. Haskins, of Wyoming, was then declared duly elected Speaker. He addressed the Assembly in a few appropriate remarks, and the House proceeded to the election of a Clerk, with the following result:

Joseph B. Cushman.....74
Francis Houghtaling.....49

The Speaker declared Joseph B. Cushman duly elected Clerk.

Charles E. Young was duly elected 8th Assistant; Henry A. Rogers, Depew, and Richard S. Stout and Alexander Frier Assistant Door-keepers.

Mr. Brockway, Private Secretary to the Governor, announced the Annual Message, which was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Keegan offered the following: Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to order the thanks of the people, through their representatives in the Assembly, to ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, for the faithful, diligent, able and patriotic manner in which he has performed, for the past two years, the duties of his office as Governor of the State of New York.

On motion of Mr. Keating the resolution was tabled.

Fill up the Ranks.

Gov. Fenton's Proclamation.—The Quota to be Raised.

By Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of the State of New York.—The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, dated the 26th day of December, 1864, calling on the people of the respective States for three hundred thousand recruits. These men are needed to strengthen the gallant armies now administering such effective blows to the rebellion, to assist those who are so fearlessly risking their lives for the life of the nation, to aid Grant and Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas, Farragut and Porter in securing the fruits of the victories they have so bravely won. We cannot allow the enemies of the Republic to triumph now when they are so nearly vanquished, when each successive assault is rendering so auspiciously to the cause of the Union, and so disastrously to that of its adversaries. The war for its preservation must

continue until the last enemy of the national supremacy shall be subdued. In the great contest in which the nation is unopposedly involved, New York has not been behind her sister States in earnest efforts and sacrifices. She will not be now. I do earnestly invite the people of this State to exercise the utmost diligence in filling the quota which may be assigned them under the call of the President. Believing ourselves to be inspired by the same lofty sentiments of patriotism which animated our fathers in founding our free institutions, let us continue to inspire their noble and faithful example of courage, endurance and faithfulness of principles in maintaining them. Let us be patient and persevere. Let there be a rally of the people in every city, village and town. Let all true patriots vie with each other in efforts to make up the numbers which may be required, so that when the 15th day of February arrives, our quota shall be completely filled, and by men who will be anxious not to avoid the discharge of a solemn duty, but to participate in the closing of the great struggle which is to result in settling the destinies of this Government upon a foundation firm as truth and righteousness.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Signed) REUBEN E. FENTON,
By the Governor,
R. BROCKWAY,
Private Secretary.

From Europe.

Four Days' Later News.

Steamship New York, from Southampton on Dec. 31st, and the Etna 3d, arrived yesterday with four days' later news.

The London Times, of Tuesday, Dec. 31st, says: "The only point of interest in President's Lincoln's very bold message is the disappointment of the expectations which prevailed for some time before its delivery. In short the message is chiefly remarkable as declaring that Mr. Lincoln in his second Presidency will be precisely what he has been for the last four years. All we know is that he will abide by the 'platform' set forth by his friends previous to his re-election. He was chosen to continue the war, and it will not cease so long as he has the ability to carry it on. So well has British neutrality been maintained, that there is only one point which concerns this Empire in his message, directly. The resolution of the Federal Government to place an additional force on the lakes is not to be complained of. So long as the war lasts, it will be the object of the Confederates to make the British Provinces the basis of some kind of operations against their enemy. As regards the Canadian authorities, we hope and believe they will not fail to take measures to prevent their territory being made the basis of incursions into a friendly State; and it is satisfactory to see that Mr. Lincoln acquiesces in being unjust and unfriendly towards a Republic. If by placing gunboats on Lakes Ontario and Erie he can impose these enterprises, he will only be engaged in an object in which the British authorities will be bound to assist him. But we sincerely trust that this increase of force is not meant to be permanent, for no measure has been more successful than the common disarmament of the two powers on these inland seas. Inland seas. As an experienced politician and a man of common sense, Mr. Lincoln cannot believe anything so absurd as that President Davis keeps an unwilling people in rebellion to the Federal authority. He feels that there is no hope of reasserting the Union except by a war so prolonged as to exhaust the South in men as well as material and money. And as he must prepare himself for such a war, he deals only in a general declaration of his unchanged views, and keeps as much as possible to himself the present state and future resources of the North-army."

The Daily News says that those who have followed the events of the last two months with minds unprejudiced, will find nothing surprising—nothing that was not to be fully expected in Mr. Lincoln's announcement that the war must go on, and it adduces arguments in support of this decision.

The Morning Star also thinks the Message in so far as it does not in any way propose to make overtures to the South, is just what might have been expected. It applauds the President's firm attitude on the slavery question, and says that history does not record a more striking instance of resolution than has fallen upon the South in the matter of slavery.

On the 17th December the coiling of the new Atlantic cable was commenced from the manufactory at Greenwich to the ship Amethyst, lent by the British Admiralty for conveying the cable to the Great Eastern, at Sheerness. The coiling was proceeding at the rate of two miles per hour.

The jury in the Irish libel case of Miss Travers against Sir William and Lady Wild, had returned a verdict to the fair plaintiff of one farthing damages and costs. (She sued for £2,000.)

News Items.

(By Telegraph to the New York Sun.)

The Maine and Massachusetts Legislatures meet to-day.

GOVERNOR FENTON has appointed John K. Porter, of Albany, to be a Judge of the Court of Appeals, vice Henry R. Selden, resigned.

A sum of the friends of Governor Fenton have presented him with the celebrated Victoria dinner set at a cost of \$5,000.

The commission of Vice Admiral Farragut was forwarded last week in time to reach the Admiral on Sunday as a New Year's present.

A special messenger left Fortress Monroe at the close of last week with despatches from the Government for Admiral Porter.

Snow commenced falling at Washington yesterday, and by night it was sufficiently deep for sleighing, the first amusement of the kind this season.

An order was issued yesterday at the Treasury Department that all five per cent. notes with accrued interest will be received for subscriptions to the Ten-forty loan until the 7th inst., when it will be withdrawn.

SECRETARY Seward, in company with Mr. Nicolay, the President's private secretary, and Mr. Robert Lincoln, the President's son, left Washington last night to attend the funeral of Mr. Dallas in Philadelphia on Wednesday. They will afterwards attend Mr. Dayton's funeral at Trenton on Thursday.

The new city government of Boston was inaugurated on Monday. Mayor Lincoln's address gives an exceedingly cheerful exhibition of material growth and general prosperity of the city. Municipal Governments for the current year were also organized to-day in about all the other cities in the commonwealth.

The Foreign Ministers, officers of the United States, and the people at large, on Monday, paid their customary annual respects to the President. The halls and east room were densely crowded with visitors of both sexes. The reception continued for two hours. A guard of cavalry was stationed at each carriage wheel and a band of infantry, together

with policemen, in front of the Executive Mansion, to enforce compliance with the order of arrangements.

A WASHINGTON paper published on a Sunday rumor that Francis P. Blair, Sr., had gone to the front, charged with duties requiring communication with the Confederate government, or possibly a visit, upon invitation, to Jefferson Davis himself. This rumor was magnified in other newspapers, and much importance attached to it, but the *Washington Evening Star* of yesterday says: "We learn that Hon. F. P. Blair, Sr., and Montgomery Blair have returned from the front, having been in Gen. Grant's camp a couple of days. Much speculation is indulged in here as to whether or not, on any contingency, they were to visit Richmond. Hon. Montgomery Blair went on to Baltimore last evening." Another dispatch states that their errand was private, and they did not go beyond Gen. Grant's headquarters.

General Intelligence.

(By Mail to the New York Sun.)

BURLINGTON, Vt., thinks there is no danger of any more raiding, and is going to disband her police force on account of the expense.

At Montreal, snow fell all day, on Monday, and to-day, with the thermometer at 8 degrees above zero. It was 10 above in this neighborhood at 7 A. M.

A LETTER from Fortress Monroe, Dec. 31 says: "Stormy weather still continues to prevail with unabated severity. There are no arrivals from the South or from Wilmington, N. C., to report. Snow has been falling here all day."

The newly elected Governor Fenton was formerly a Democrat, and voted for his predecessor, Governor Seymour three times for the same office of Governor, and sustained him during his first two years of his administration.

GUAYMALAVEY General Meigs has issued a general order, forbidding the purchase of more artillery and cavalry horses, as the armies against Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley are fully supplied.

SENATOR SHERMAN has received a letter from Gen. Sherman, his brother, who writes on the 30th ult. that everything was working well, and that a large portion of his army was in motion. The results of his present operations promise to be very important.

The new rebel cruiser "Sea King," which left an English port some time ago, is now, under the name of the Shenandoah, actively at work in destroying American shipping on the Atlantic. Accounts have been received of the capture by her of the ship Kate Prince; the bark Elena, and E. G. Godfrey, and the brig Susan, and schooner Charter Oak, of San Francisco.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

CELEBRATION

OF

New Year's Day.

The secular New Year's Day was celebrated on Monday by all classes in a manner which proved that the good old custom of rejoicing on the opening of a new year is not yet extinct, and that the habit of receiving calls is kept up with as much vigor as ever. The morning opened very finely indeed, and the cold throughout the day was by no means unpleasant. The stores throughout the city were generally closed, and every one, from the highest to the lowest, appeared to enjoy the holiday. The streets were crowded with "callers," and horses and wagons were in great requisition. Many of these were lost by being left without their occupants, and the Police Telegraph had a good deal of work to do on this account alone, no fewer than thirty-five having been reported, and but one or two recovered. In one instance a sleigh was at the door in West Eighteenth street, when two young bucks who were passing jumped into it. This was observed by the owner, who immediately raised the window and presented a revolver at the parties, who soon skedaddled.

The "New Year's calls," judging from the number of people who were seen in the streets, must have been very numerous, and no doubt the occasion was one of equal interest to the caller and the parties called on. The Mayor, according to usual custom, received calls from 11½ to 1 o'clock at his office, and probably over one thousand persons called during that time. Among these were several members of the Common Council, the Surrogate, and a number of other public officers. At the City Hall, Mr. George Keome—the keeper—had an excellent table spread, and most of the Common Council called. The Comptroller's family received no calls. Superintendent Kennedy; Chief Engineer Decker, and many other public men had receptions at their several places of residence, and everything went off in a pleasant manner. The most popular place in the city, however, for these calls, was the house of John W. Farmer, 47 Ludlow street. Here several tables were laid in parallel lines, and all the poor of the city who chose to avail themselves of the privilege came in and had a good dinner, and—those who appeared weak—a glass of nourishing wine was added. Probably more than 1,000 persons called during the day, among whom were several soldiers.

The skater's signal was up at an early hour, and thousands availed themselves of the opportunity which the weather afforded to enjoy themselves. At the Central Park the upper and lower ponds were alive with skaters, and all appeared to enjoy themselves to their heart's content. The Fifth Avenue Pond was also well patronized. There is now a spacious skating saloon fitted up here, where every creature of comfort can be had at moderate prices. The other ponds throughout the city were also thronged, and indeed the day was celebrated with great satisfaction in all parts of the city. Patriotic target companies and other societies paraded the streets, and went on excursions, while those who had nothing else to do had a fine time generally in the public houses, and other places of amusement. But if the day was enjoyed by some, to others it brought sorrow enough. Many a family circle, which assembled around the festive board last year, found this year a loved one missing from their midst. War, with its horrors, had entered the little circle, and tears were shed for those

(Continued on the last page.)